BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

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JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.


## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]


Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.


### From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., March 30.—Parties out from the Yankee lines report the enemy scouting actively in the direction of Fredericksburg. Grant will advance as soon as the old troops return from furlough and troops can be brought from the West, which will be about the 15th of April. A great many deserters from the Yankee army are in rear of the Yankee lines.

Gov. Vance reviewed all the N. C. Troops of Ewell's Corps on Monday and addressed an audience estimated at 10,000. He will review the N. C. Troops of Hill's Corps and address them to-morrow.

### From Northern Georgia.

DALTON, March 30.—Our latest advices from the front represent that the enemy are active. No reinforcements are arriving. Two Regiments of infantry mustered out of service at Oellawah yesterday, were relieved by two others.

Weather still remains unsettled. Indications are that we shall yet have some tough weather, which will interrupt military operations, and probably prevent the campaign from opening before the middle of April.

### From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 30.—Dullness has reigned supreme to-day in the entire absence of news from any quarter.—Weather also gloomy and the condition of the roads from the recent heavy rains precludes the expectation of an early opening of the Spring campaign. It is believed that negotiations are in progress for the adjustment of the question involved for the exchange of prisoners of war.

A CHANGE IN BRITISH FEELING.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* writes under date of the 20th February:

"I may as well mention another phase of British feeling. A few weeks ago I think the almost universal impression was, that the South was nearly at its last gasp, and that a few months, perhaps weeks, would see the long struggle at an end. This impression has passed away, and, how or why, I cannot explain, the popular opinion is just now exactly the reverse. It is the North which is now believed to have reached nearly the last stage of exhaustion, and the general expectation now is that we shall very soon receive the news of some overwhelming reverse on the part of the Northern army, such as the capture of Washington, the march of the Southern army upon Baltimore, &c., and even the successful occupation of Philadelphia is confidently predicted.

There is an air of assurance about the secessionists in London, and their English sympathizers and allies, that I have never witnessed before since the war began, and if any dependence is to be placed upon what I have heretofore called my thermometer, there would seem to be some real grounds for this confidence. The Confederate Cotton Loan, which, a few weeks ago, had sunk to 30@35, has experienced a wonderful recovery, and now stands at 55 to 60. There must have been some cause for this other than the ordinary fluctuations of the money market, for the stock has not reached this latter figure at a sudden jump, but has been creeping up gradually, day by day, with a steadiness the more remarkable as there has been no apparent reason for the restoration of confidence in it among the moneyed men. I will not attempt to explain or account for the present state of things. I only tell you what that state is."

DESERTERS CAUGHT.—A gang of deserters and skulkers from conscription who have for some time past been annoying the citizens of Union county, were broken up last week.

Two brothers, John and Joe Medlins, and their brother-in-law, Albert Helms, who have for some time been evading the Home Guards, putting them to a great deal of trouble, were captured last Saturday 26th instant by a company of old men and boys. Helms was shot and killed instantly, and both the Medlins were dangerously, if not mortally, wounded. They were taken to Monroe, the Medlins confined in jail and Helms buried.—*Char. Bulletin.*

### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In view of the disturbance of the popular mind, produced by the enrollment of slaves for the army in Kentucky, it is deemed prudent to make the following suggestions, for the benefit and guidance of the loyal people of Kentucky.

Your indignation should not move you to commit acts of violence, nor unlawful resistance.

Standing as we have stood, and will ever stand, "for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws," we must repel the efforts of rebellion to overthrow our Government, by our gallant soldiers in the field, and meet an unjust or unconstitutional legislation by legitimate appeals to the constituted tribunals of the Government; and through the ballot box displace, in the constituted modes, those who pervert or abuse the trusts committed to them. This is the only true mode of maintaining "the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws."

The mere act of enrolling the names of the slaves does not affect any right of the citizen. No draft has been ordered, nor do we know that a draft will be ordered. It may or it may not.

We should abide by and maintain the law; and pursue, in the modes provided, the remedy it affords. If any violence of wrong to the person or property of the citizens be committed by an officer or soldier, against the known laws of the land, make your "accusation" in the mode prescribed by law; and, if the commanding officer refuses or neglect to use his utmost endeavors to arrest the officer or soldier under his command so accused, and hand them over to the civil magistrate for trial, when officially advised of the facts, the executive of the State will prefer charge and demand a court martial.

In the union, under the Constitution, and in accordance with law, assert and urge your rights.

It is our duty to obey the law until it is declared, by judicial decision, to be unconstitutional. The citizens whose property may be taken under it, for public use, will be entitled, under the imperative mandate of the constitution, to a just compensation for his private property so taken for public use. Although the present Congress may not do us justice, yet it is safe to rely upon the justice of the American people; and an appeal to them will not be unheeded or unanswered. Peace restored, will drive to ignominious distance those who in the agony of our conflict perverted their sacred trusts to the base uses of partizan ends and fanatical purposes.

Uphold and maintain your government as constituted, and obey and enforce its just demands, as the only hope of perpetuating free institutions.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Frankfort, March 15, 1864.

**Twenty cents for Rags**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

**Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.


# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864. NO. 121


### THE YOUNG WIDOW.

She is modest, she is bashful,
Free and easy, but not bold—
Like an apple, ripe and mellow,
Not too young, and not too old.
Half inviting, half repulsing,
Now advancing, and now shy,
There is mischief in her dimple,
There is danger in her eye.

She has studied human nature,
She is schooled in all her arts,
She has taken her diploma,
As the mistress of all hearts.
She can tell the very moment
When to sigh and when to smile;
Oh! a maid is sometimes charming,
But a widow all the while.

You are sad? how very serious
Will her handsome face become;
Are you angry? she is wretched,
Lonely, friendless, tearful, dumb.
Are you mirthful? how her laughter,
Silver sounding, will ring out;
She can lure, and catch, and play you
As the angler does the trout.

Ye old bachelors of forty
Who have grown so bold and wise,
Young Americans of twenty,
With your lovelooks in your eyes.
You may practise all the lessons
Taught by Cupid since the fall,
But I know a little widow,
Who could win and fool you all.

### NATIONALITY.

The British Government acknowledged the independence and separate sovereignty of the States forming the American Union in 1788. This was done in a form that rendered it unequivocal, i. e. by naming each State separately. This was as ample a recognition of the separate sovereignty of the States as the greatest advocate of State sovereignty could have desired. Nationality followed necessarily from the adoption of that form of Government called a Confederacy. It did not owe its force and virtue to any foreign acknowledgment. It flowed necessarily, as we have said, from the act of creating a government, of whatever form adopted. It is an incident of this right that the power that creates can destroy, and that foreign States have nothing to do with the right, but simply with the fact, that there has been a change, whether to create, modify or destroy.

If instead of thirteen States that formed a Confederacy there had been three or four Confederacies, nationality would have attached to each Confederacy, for precisely the same reason that it attached to one composed of thirteen States; or, to put a stronger case, if Rhode Island had formed a separate government, nationality would have belonged as much to her as the other twelve States, who would, in such a case, have constituted the American Union. The same right to undo their work of forming a Confederacy as to create one, whether by mutual consent or by force, inheres to all Confederations, and is an inherent right of State sovereignty. It is a logical conclusion, from these premises, that this right is invaded when foreign nations undertake to divest a Confederacy, no matter how formed, of the privilege, that belongs to nationality, of being represented and forming diplomatic relations in common with other countries.

But it is more than the deprivation of a privilege when such relations are denied. The moral influence is highly prejudicial. The refusal to receive a representative from the Confederate States at either of the European Courts is a tacit admission of the Yankee assumption that these States are in a condition of rebellion, and that secession is illegal. It is tantamount to deciding the question of right.

The contesting parties have been pronounced to be belligerents, and to have equal rights as belligerents. Why should equal diplomatic privileges be excluded from the rights of belligerency? If one of the belligerents is not to receive more aid in money or the material of war than the other, why should not this rule of equality be so extended as to embrace diplomacy as well as war—the protection of the interest at foreign courts of one belligerent as well as the other?—Can anything be shown in the reason of things why this should not be so?

The Law of Nations is very defective, not only as regards the period when the revolt of States confers the right of nationality, under a consolidated government, but the duties of neutral nations, when, under a confederated system, it is dissolved and new associations of States take place.

Is recognition an appropriate term when the right to a national status and name is inherent, and belongs to the mere fact that a majority of the people of a State have decided the question of nationality for itself? And is not the smallest State or the smallest Confederacy as fully entitled to the privilege as the largest? The term recognition seems to imply the justice of the pretension of foreign nations making themselves judges both of the right and the fact.—Their office is, it appears to us, as soon as they are assured that a majority of the inhabitants of a country have declared a change of its political institutions and form of government, to admit at once its nationality and allow them all the privileges of diplomatic intercourse.—*Southern Confederacy.*

PORTRAITS OF THE GENERALS.—Before the occupation of Knoxville by the enemy, an association was formed in that city for the purpose of securing life-sized portraits of the leaders of this revolution. A talented artist was employed, and the work was progressing finely, when interrupted by the evacuation of East Tennessee. The portraits finished are those of Generals Johnston, Bragg, Kirby Smith, Polk, Price, Buckner and Breckinridge, and arrangements had just been made to secure that of Gen. Lee and others. Fortunately, those finished were shipped from Knoxville to Atlanta previous to its occupation by the enemy. The galaxy should be completed if a competent artist can be found in the Confederacy.—*Rich. Whig.*

The Marquise Doria, noted for her beauty, died recently in Italy from a disease caused by constantly having flowers in her room. Her age was 20.

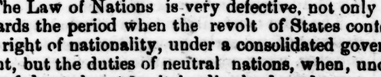
### MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 2d March, 1864, by the Rev. Jamer Ferrell, Mr. B. H. COZART to Miss FANNIE R. ROGERS, daughter of Thos J. Rogers, Esq., all of Granville county, N. C.

Long may they live and ever possess
Much joy, pleasure and happiness.

A FRIEND TO BOTH.

### TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WIL. & WEL. R. R. CO.



WIL. & WEL. R. R. CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, March 15th, 1864.

THE TAX DUE FOR THE PRESENT YEAR TO THE Confederate States on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Corporation, will be returned and paid by the Corporation, and under regulations to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the respective shareholders will be exempt from the return or payment of this particular tax. S. D. WALLACE, President.

March 22 d&wtlA

Raleigh Confederate, Petersburg Express and Tarboro Southerner will copy daily and weekly till 1st April, and send bills receipted to the Treasurer of the Company.

### CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, March 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| APPLES—Green | $25@30 |
| " Dried | $25 |
| BACON—Hog round | $5 00 |
| BEEF | $3 00 |
| BEESWAX | $4 |
| BEANS | $30 |
| BUTTER | $5 00 |
| CANDLES—Tallow | $4 |
| " Wax—By the box | $4 |
| " Adamantine | $3 |
| " Sperm | None. |
| CORN—per Barrel, very scarce | $125 |
| CHICKENS | $7 00 |
| COFFEE | $16@20 |
| DUCKS | $3 |
| EGGS | $2 50 |
| FLOUR | $200 |
| FODDER—per hundred | $9@12 |
| FEATHERS | $5 |
| FLAXSEED | $3 |
| GEESE | $3 |
| HIDES—Dry | $5 |
| " Green | $3 00 |
| HAY—Per hundred | $10 |
| LARD | $6 00 |
| MOLASSES | $25@30 |
| MEAL | $30 00 |
| NAILS—Scarce | $3 00 |
| OATS—Per hundred | $10 |
| " Cleaned | $8 bu |
| PORK | None. |
| POTATOES—Sweet | $15 |
| " Irish | $15 |
| PEAS—Ground | $20 |
| " Stock | $25 |
| " White Table | $30 |
| RAGS | 15c |
| RICE | $1 |
| RYE | $20 |
| SALT | $40 00 |
| SUGAR—Brown | $12 |
| " Coffee | $15 |
| " Loaf | None. |
| TALLOW | $3 50 |
| WHEAT | $15 |

**A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the third Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.**

March 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

**To the People of North-Carolina.**—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

**Congressional.**—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

**We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.**

March 16-td

PITTSBORO', March 23, 1864.

*To the Editor of the Progress:*

MY DEAR SIR—After consulting with my friends I have concluded to withdraw my name from the canvass for Congress in the 7th District. You will please publish my withdrawal and request those papers that have published it to do the same.

Yours, respectfully, WM. P. TAYLOR.

March 26-d&wlw

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,**
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE 25 (TWENTY-FIVE) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately. W. E PEIRCE,

March 31-tf Captain & A. Q. M.

**NOTICE.**

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.

March 31-3tawtd

**NOTICE.**

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co., Raleigh, March 29th, 1864.

THE TAX IMPOSED BY THE CONFEDERATE States for the year 1864, on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid by the Corporation. Share holders will not give in or pay this tax.

W. J. HAWKINS,
March 31-12t President.

**WANTED TO HIRE.**

WANTED AT THE PROGRESS OFFICE, IMMEdiately, a negro man. Highest wages paid.

March 31-tf

**Quartermaster's Department,**
GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS IN THE COUNTY OF JOHNSTON will deliver one-tenth of their corn (tax in kind) to Dr. John B. Beckwith, County Commissioner, for the use of the families of indigent soldiers. J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M. 3d Con. Dist. N. C.

FARMERS OF JOHNSTON WILL LEARN FROM the above order that their tithe corn now belongs to the county, it has been paid for, and they will be expected to deliver it only upon the orders from the county Agents.

JNO. B. BECKWITH,
March 22-d1ww2w County Commissioner.

**Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,**
March 18, 1864.

ON AND AFTER THE TWENTIETH INST., THE Mail Train will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Mail Train will arrive at Raleigh at 4 o'clock, A. M.

P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., Raleigh, March 24, 1864

OUR ACCOMMODATION TRAIN IS DISCONTINued until further notice.

March 28-1w P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

## AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

**STOCK FOR SALE.**

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.

March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

A FARM, CONSISTING OF ONE HUNDRED AND twelve acres, well watered and well timbered, situated six miles northwest of Raleigh, is offered for sale, together with the stock of all kinds upon it, a quantity of provisions of various kinds, and household and kitchen furniture. The improvements consist of two log houses, corn-crib, potato house, stables and shelter, and there is a lot of building lumber and shingles. Thirteen bushels of wheat have been sown, also some rye, and some Irish potatoes planted. Property more desirable is seldom offered. For further information apply at

March 19-2weod PROGRESS OFFICE.

Confederate copy twice and send account to this office.

**BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

*A PROCLAMATION.*

WHEREAS, A VACANCY HAS OCCURRED IN the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable Samuel H. Christian, Representative elect to the second Congress, from the Seventh Congressional District, and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties, composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the third Thursday in April, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now therefore, in conformity to law, in each case made and provided, I do issue this, my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same, at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters, in the said Congressional District, may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are, by law, entitled to cast their votes in this election on the second Thursday in April.

In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, our {L. S.} Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh the 17th day of March, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Sec'y.

March 18-d&2w

Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Wadesboro' Argus publish 2 weeks.

**Surgeon General's Office,**
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery, county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,

Feb 26-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

**NOTICE.**

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND pay all balances. Our customers and check-holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand.

March 17-tlA JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

**NOTICE.**

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 12th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 28th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS,

March 11-tlA Treasurer.

**SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL**

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

**NOTICE.**

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.

March 14-tlsAp'l. J. F. HUTCHINGS.

Confederate copy.

**NOTICE.**

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co., March 15th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY MORE private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

March 17-tlA

**ATTENTION!**

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

**NOTICE.**

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co., Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas'r.

March 5-3tawtlA

**HATTERS WANTED.**

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMAN HATTERS CAN find constant employment and good wages, by applying to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.

March 23-2w WITTKOWSKY & CO.

**TO RENT.**

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 6 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For farther particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb 12-tf

**Bank of Cape Fear,**
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash't.

March 2-tf

**W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,**
*STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,*

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and TRI-WEEKLY PROGRESS:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One day | $ 2 00 | One week | $18 00 |
| Two days | 3 00 | Two weeks | 36 00 |
| Three days | 4 00 | Three weeks | 54 00 |
| Four days | 12 00 | One month | 72 00 |
| Five days | 15 00 | Two months | 144 00 |

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted daily, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

### GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Asmen, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rose, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnances Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John R. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

*Supreme Court.*—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morgantown term has been discontinued.]

*Superior Courts.*—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

*Solicitors.*—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

*Confederate States District Court.*—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

*Council of State.*—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; J. Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

*Literary Board.*—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

*Board Internal Improvements.*—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr., of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

*Commissioners of Sinking Fund.*—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for

### GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

*Aids to the President*—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

*Private Secretary to President*—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

*Department of State*—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

*Department of Justice*—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. E M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

*Treasury Department*—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Crager, of S C, Comptroller. S Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

*War Department*—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

*Navy Department*—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree. Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

*Postoffice Department*—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

### CITY OF RALEIGH

*Mayor*—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

*Western Ward*—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

*Middle Ward*—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

*Eastern Ward*—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

*Town Constables*—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Deaton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

*Captain*—C. H. Horton.

*Watchmen*—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm G. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

**HARNESS AND CARRIAGES**

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY AN-nounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.

March 7-1m

**WANTED.**

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood work of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

March 29 4w G. A. LACK

Confederate copy 4 weeks.

**Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,**
Salem, March 25th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY THE CONFEDERATE Tax on the Stocks held by individuals.

By order of the Board of Directors:

THOMAS WEBB,
March 29-1w President.

**WANTED**

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C,

8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.

Highest wages paid. March 24-1m

# DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864.


### Where is Burnside.

We do not credit the information said to have reached the War Department at Richmond, that Burnside had arrived at Washington, in this State, with a considerable force. We see from the latest news from the North that he was in Washington city but a few days ago, and the expedition which he is to command is yet to be organized at Annapolis.

But where is the expedition to operate? This is an important question—important to the whole country, but especially to North Carolina—for we have but little doubt this is to be the field. And if he comes with a large force, something more than mere raids on the railrood will be attempted, and the sooner we prepare to meet and resist a formidable advance the better. If Burnside comes to our coast with fifty thousand men, or even half that number, it will be with the intention of taking Wilmington, or advancing from Newbern with a view to occupying Goldsboro or Weldon. It is of the greatest importance to the State and the Confederacy that we retain possession of the town of Wilmington and the line of railroad from that place to Weldon, and the government will no doubt make all the necessary preparations to protect that section against Burnside and any force he may bring. It is bad enough that we should be compelled to suffer the enemy to hold so much country east of the Wilmington and Weldon Road, and the idea of their coming this side, or even holding any point on the road, must not be tolerated for a moment.

It is said, and we doubt not but it is true, that the enemy have been reinforced at Newbern and Washington; but Burnside's Annapolis army cannot come for several weeks yet, as the organization has just commenced. The Yankees were terribly frightened by Gen. Pickett's advance on Newbern, and the few regiments that have since arrived were sent to help them hold Newbern and Washington, and not for an advance. Gen. Hoke, the present commander at Kinston, is a brave and gallant officer, and we have no cause to apprehend a surprise or defeat in that direction.

### Remember,

All ye bloods and citizens—common people and oligarchs—that this is the last day for *funding* old notes at the *Progress Office*. That is, we mean for new subscriptions and advertising, but as before norated, we will take the old issue in payment of all debts due the establishment from hard cases, during the first ten days of April. And as the government continues to fund on the 1st of April, we will take it for current business on that day.

Some fool, reviewing the message of Gov. Brown, in the Columbus *Times*, tries to show that truth is a lie, wisdom a humbug, and all appeals for the rights of the people and for personal liberty a chimera. Sink or swim, the Georgia platform and the North Carolina peace movement is to become the policy of the Confederacy, and selfish factionists may as well make up their minds to it at once.

The weather, to say the best of it, will not do to brag on. Cold, cloudy and unpleasant. We hope April will be better.

For the Progress.]

### Eastern North Carolina.

KINSTON, March 28, 1864.

EDITOR PROGRESS,—Fourteen men of Col. Whitford's command captured a flat boat with two thousands pounds iron, spikes, pile drivers, &c., on the boat, at the blockade, above Newbern, on the morning of the 27th instant, threw spikes, iron, &c., over in the deep waters and burnt the boat. The boat was destroyed at Penny's Landing, two and a half or three miles above Fort Anderson and Newbern, on the north side of Neuse river. About two hundred Yankees came out from Fort Anderson and the 14 men run them in the rifle pits in front of the Fort.—No loss on our side. All quiet below.

Yours, &c., X.

M. D. Conway, in a letter to the Boston *Commonwealth*, thus shows one of the many forms of court etiquette, which restrict the will and affections of English princes:

I learn that there was quite a rebellion at Windsor Castle. The Princess vehemently opposed having a wet nurse, and the Prince took her side and could not see why she should not be allowed to nurse her babe, as she strongly desired to do. But she was told that the court traditions could not be set aside; never was English prince or princess yet nursed by its own mother. So the healthy and virtuous Mrs. O'Somebody was sent for, and the princess had a long cry. This is a true story and somewhat more valuable than ordinary court gossip.

The correspondent knows so little what he is talking about, that the whole story may be a fable.—Queen Victora nursed one if not more of her children.

RECOGNITION RUMORS.—In connection with the rumors already published of the contemplated recognition of the Confederacy by certain foreign powers, we give what was stated in a recent speech by a member of Congress. The Selma *Reporter* says Mr. Vest, a member of Congress from Missouri, made a speech at Demopolis to the Missouri troops on Wednesday, 9th instant, in which he stated that he had just returned from Richmond, and that President Davis told him he had information, which was official, that Maximilian was en route to accept the throne of Mexico, which would result in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Mexico, Spain, France and probably Austria.

These rumors, says the *Whig*, have attracted little notice in Richmond, and so far as we have heard, have gained no credence.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—The *Mississippian* of the 22d says:

We have a letter from Canton, Miss., dated March 1st, which informs us that when the Federals entered that place on the 26th ult., they burnt no houses, but stripped the country and the inhabitants of what little remained to it and them. Gen. Jackson attacked the enemy with his cavalry on the 29th, captured 32 wagons, nine of which he brought off, the balance were burned. He also captured and brought out 200 prisoners. On the 1st inst., the enemy were again attacked, and a severe engagement ensued, but with no results. Sherman then proceeded on his way to Vicksburg. The same letter adds, "this country is now entirely stripped and ruined."

The beautiful Empress Eugene is said to be in the highest health. It is stated by a Paris correspondent that recently she was on a hunt in the forest of St. Cloud, and brought down nineteen birds with her own gun. The writer adds: "She is possessed of amazing powers of physical endurance."

For the Progress.]

### Public Meeting in Harnett County.

At a large and respectible meeting of the citizens of upper Little River District, Harnett County, held at Pineville, on Tuesday 22d of February, 1864, on motion of James S. Harrington, Esq., Capt. James M. Turner was called to the Chair, and John M. L. Harrington requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman in a few brief remarks explained the object of the meeting, when on motion the Chair appointed a Committee of five to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, when the following gentlemen were appointed: James S. Harrington, Esq., John M. Moorson, Esq., Henry Stewart, Esq., Henry Faucett and Rev. Daniel McNeill. On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the number. The Committee then retired and after a short time returned and through their Chairman, Jas. Harrington, Esq., introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Constitution both of the State and of the Confederate States does guarantee to the common citizens the right to peaceably assemble themselves together and consult for the common good and to appeal to their representatives for a redress of grievances, whenever such grievances in their opinion does exist; and, whereas, in our opinion grievances to an alarming extent doth at this time exist: Therefore, be it,

1. *Resolved*, That this is a cruel, unchristian and uncalled for war, has lasted long enough to satisfy every thinking, fair minded man; that it cannot be settled by the sword alone, and that we believe it to be the duty of all good citizens to meet and consult, and see if something cannot be done that will settle our national difficulty with honor and satisfaction to the South.

2. *Resolved*, That we believe in the time-honored republican doctrine that the will of the people should be the law of the land, and with that sentiment settled on our minds, we do most earnestly appeal to his Excellency, Gov. Z. B. Vance, to convene the Legislature at an early day for the purpose of submitting to the people the question of Convention or no Convention, that the public mind may be fully ascertained on that subject.

3. *Resolved*, That a Convention called by the people could and would do much towards the settlement of the difficulties under which our beloved country is now laboring, and that we are in favor of a convention of all the States in the Confederacy for the purpose of making some propositions to the Northern Government for a lasting and an honorable peace to both sections of our once united, but now divided and ruined nation.

4. *Resolved*, That we believe it to be the bounden duty of the representative in all cases to be governed by the will of those whom he represents, and therefore, we will not support any man for any office, either State or Confederate, who will not pledge himself to be governed by that will when made known to him through any proper channel.

5. *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the course taken by his Excellency, and his firmness manifested in sustaining the Judiciary in North Carolina against the unprecedented stretches of the military over the civil law in our beloved State, and that we pledge ourselves to sustain him in all such positions taken by him, and looking to him as our great political head, we hope he will maintain the civil law of North Carolina at all hazards against any and all encroachments, come from whence it may.

6. *Resolved*, That we approve of the proposition made by the Conservative citizens of Johnston County to call a mass meeting of the conservative citizens of the State sometime in April or May, and we most respectfully suggest early in April, as we believe it will so plainly show the state of public feeling in North Carolina as to satisy any doubting mind on that subject, and may enable our rulers to shape their course of conduct accordingly.

7. *Resolved*, That we regard W. W. Holden as the great champion of the people's rights, and as true and loyal a citizen as the Southern Confederacy contains, and we believe but for his wise and timely admonitions to both Government and soldiers in the field, our armies would not have been what they now are in point of numerical force, and we do pledge ourselves that as long as his political conduct justifies these opinions in us, to sustain, protect and defend him; and we also feel under many obligations to the Editor of the Raleigh *Progress* for the manly and proper course he has taken in this our great struggle for personal and political liberty.

8. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his Excellency, Gov. Vance, with the hope that they meet his approval, and that a copy be sent to the Editor of the Raleigh *Standard* and the Daily *Progress* for publication, with the request that all the papers in the State friendly to the cause publish them.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAMES M. TURNER, Chm'n.

JOHN M. L. HARRINGTON, Sec'y.

For the Progress.]

### Letter No. 2.

Through the evidence of the Holy Scriptures, taken in conjunction with the Heathen Mythology, we can trace the bestowal of the precious metals to the high priest Ham, who became greedy to increase his power by the monopoly of temporal as well as spiritual property, and therefore penetrated into the bowels of the earth and brought from thence the object of his search, bestowing their terrible spirit and power upon his son Canaan, who was branded with the blackness of darkness and cursed by the father of Ham in that mythic oracle recorded in Scripture, whereby he was made the servant, slaves, or property of both the other races, Shem and Japhet, into whose society he—or his race—could never enter, without being destroyed. Now just at this point note a ridiculous fact how, in their pretended philanthrophy, our enemies, acting under the guise of angels of light, worship this race of beings held by us, in their proper sphere, as a species of property in the form of servants. Just from the analogy they bear to the origin of the "beast" spoken of in my former letter, from which we may safely infer that the love of the old fellow has become in them (if not in us) too deeply seated ever to be removed; but if their monstrous wickedness, cruelty and persecutions towards us have their salutary effect, we can perceive that a merciful Providence has been leading us through fiery trials only to usher us into greater beauty, brightness and joy.

After Ham had introduced the precious metals, sanctified and made them the common measure and standard of all value and property, divided them into pieces of equal weight and fineness, and stamped upon them the particular value of each, the prosperity then produced is represented in Mythology as the birth of the beautiful daughter of Ceres, called Pherepharin or the Fruitbearer, from her convenience in making exchanges, who sported in the flowery garden of Eden, all unconscious that the serpent, Canaan, lurked beneath the foliage to make her his own, and overwhelm the meadows of her enjoyment in the waters of destruction. But Ham, burning with hatred toward his brothers, was lavish in bestowing power upon his son; and gave him the right to receive interest on money and all tokens made current by him as such, and made the payment of debts due for the same, with interest thereon, a matter of sacred obligation, and, by his marriage with Pherepharin, enabled him to raise up an offspring of his own, incorporated under him, and devoted wholly to his service and benefit in the cultivation and practice of that science of chicanery and theft at present known as finance.—This currency was in itself harmless and of great benefit to the people, but by granting interest upon it made it the particular property of that deep and terrible spirit, the root of all evil, and by uniting it to the property obtained by useful labor, converted the daughter of Ceres into a thievish serpent to steal them away and leave him unrewarded; and [illegible] to the present every government that [illegible] money, in like manner, gives all power to this destructive and horrid monster and aids [illegible] destruction.

### ABSTRACT OF THE SPEECH OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS,

*Delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Milledgeville, Ga., on Wednesday evening, March 16th, 1864.*

[Reported for the Columbus Times.]

Mr. Stephens began his speech at the hour of 7 1-2 p. m. and closed at 10.20. The Hall was crowded with members of the Legislature and citizens generally, there being among the latter many ladies. All seemed anxious to get another sight of one whom the people of Georgia had often honored, and to whom they had often looked for counsel in times of peril.—He had entered at an early hour, in company with his Excellency, the Governor of Georgia, and had not been observed until he ascended the Speaker's stand. Then there was a burst of hearty applause that seemed to come from all present, testifying how truly and with what regard he was called upon to speak.

He began by saying that his object was to speak on the state of public affairs at this present crisis. The time had passed when the measures which brought on the war should be discussed; the great question to be determined by legislators was the proper husbanding and management of all the resources of the country. The country was environed by dangers and perils within and without; but though the times were perilous, he did not regard the cause as hopeless. If true to ourselves and to our cause, we must ultimately succeed.

The enemy had not as yet inflicted any vital blow on our interests, though they gained some important advantages—the chief of which was their success from their gunboats. We could not resist their attacks successfully from this source any more than a lion could successfully attack a shark. If asked whether we should ultimately triumph, his reply would be yes, a thousand times yes, if we properly managed the resources of the country.

On the currency question he did not intend to speak further than to say that he regarded it as an unwise measure; though it might have been the best that could have been adopted with the conflicting opinions on the subject.

On the Military Act—the second Conscription Act as he termed it—he was more severe. He thought it put too large a portion of the fighting men in the field. Only one-third of the fighting men of a country, it had been demonstrated by history, could be safely put in the field. Whenever this proportion was exceeded, there was danger to the country in long wars, from want of means of subsistence of the army. He feared that sufficient regard had not been paid to the fact when the bill was under consideration. As to the question assumed in the act that all the mechanical, manufacturing and agricultural labor of the country could be put under the control of the President, that was a question left for the courts to determine and he would be satisfied with their decision.

The next important question that would be submitted to the Legislature, was the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. He contended that while Congress had the power to suspend that writ by an implied grant in the Constitution, it did not have the power to do that which the act did, which was to authorize the arrest of persons without a charge being made against them on oath or affirmation, on probable cause, of some person. That right Congress had not the power to take away, for it was expressly granted in the Constitution. The act contained thirteen specifications, in any one of which the writ might be suspended. There was no need of the act so far as concerned persons guilty of being a spy, or of treason, or of cutting telegraph wires. The entire spirit of unity of the people in the prosecution of this war, forbid the entertaining of any such opinion. It could have reference to but one class, which is styled persons seeking to avoid military service.

The great liability to abuse of this power so far as that class of persons is concerned was dwelt upon with great earnestness and force. Instances were advanced in which the power would be likely to be abused.—One was the case of a man who was put into military service in the field whom the family record and other evidences showed to be above forty-five years age, because under a recent order the person's age had to be computed according to the last census, and the person referred to had had his age wrongfully given in. Another instance was adduced of a person seeking to get his son into the army as a volunteer, as, under the act he had a right to do, and having that son suddenly arrested and put into prison as "seeking to avoid military service."

Mr. S. thought it the duty of the Legislature to give public expression to their opinion as the most likely to affect the repeal of the act by the next Congress. He favored the free expression of opinion, and thought it as much a duty to disapprove a measure that is wrong as to approve one that is right.

He considered the great question involved in the war to be independence and constitutional liberty. Without one, he did not want the other. He would not desire to survive either.

He closed with a severe appeal to the Legislature to give an expression of their opinion on the vital question of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, that thereby the repeal of the measure might be secured, and if exercised that all should be innocent of the harm which it might produce.

As to our prospects for success, Mr. S. considered them certain if we were true to ourselves. He did not think the enemy had gained any vital success though they had obtained some success. He feared we had not seen the worst, yet and called upon all to prepare. He reminded the audience of the revolutionary struggle of 1776, and did not think our people had endured the hardships of our fathers in the war when independence was achieved.

During the delivery of the speech there was the profoundest attention. At times the stillness became unusual and remarkable. All felt that a giant intellect was dealing in questions of the vastest importance to us as a people, and that upon their proper decision rested the weal or woe of the country.

From the Appeal.]

### PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.

There seems to be no doubt but that a large number of the ladies of a "purer religion and superior civilization" sent South from New England to "teach the negro idea how to shoot," have added to their responsibility as teachers, that of "nursing mothers in Israel." We have it from good Yankee authority that sixty-four of these damsels at Port Royal—these New England representatives of her who was "first at the cross and last at the sepulchre," have "brought forth fruit meet for repentance."

The facts, as stated by the New Hampshire *Patriot*, are, that "private advices from Port Royal say that many of the female Abolitionists who went to that place to teach the little negroes how to read and pray, have been obliged, within the past few months, to abandon their black charges and open nurseries on their own private account. An officer informed us recently that no less than sixty-four spinsters had contributed to the population in and about Port Royal harbor. The climate seems to favor population even more than the production of sea island cotton by paid negro labor.

"The information furnished us by the officer, concerning the sixty-four little mulattoes, has been confirmed by the testimony of the Rev. Liberty Billings, Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st South Carolina regiment, who is here in consequence of ill-health. He says it is a sad truth."

A sad truth, really, must it be, especially to those who cannot avoid its sting. There is something shocking even in the idea of a white woman standing up at the hymenial altar to be united in the holy bonds of wedlock to a negro or African; but there is something still more revolting in the idea of her living in a state of illicit concubinage with him, as we suppose is the case at Port Royal, as we have never heard of any marriages between the white women and black men on the island.

The fact of itself, however, is a sad commentary upon the morality and boasted "superior civilization" of these New Englanders who wish, and are now struggling by the force of arms, to impose their habits, manners, customs and morals upon us, and upon which every reader will naturally make his own comments. It is a foul blot upon the civilization of the age—a damning record to be entered up against those puritanical hypocrites, who have filled the land with false notions of philanthropy, false ideas of religion and false impressions of decency and correct morals.

These Mary Magdalenes at Port Royal have no doubt become the believing disciples and earnest converts of that mulatto woman in the North, who has recently published a book in advocacy of amalgamation, and in which she tells her readers that "the white race which settled in New England, will be unable to maintain its vitality as a blonde people.—They need the intermingling of the rich, tropic temperament of the negro to give warmth and fullness to their natures. They feel the yearning and do not know how to interpret it."

In one respect we are more than half way inclined to coincide with the authoress. We believe that the Yankee race might be seriously and beneficially improved by an intermixture with the negro. In respect to moral integrity and correct principles, the negro is the Yankees superior, and our chief regret in the premises is that the black population in the South should be thus contaminated by contact and intermixture with the Down-East Abolitionists.

But we feel an obligation resting upon us to beg the pardon of our readers for bringing this matter so prominently before them. Delicacy might probably forbid its discussion in a public journal, but the times are rapidly familiarising us with scenes and facts shocking to the moral sense, and this is by no means the least of them. If it answers no other purpose, it may serve as a warning to our fair countrywomen, whom we have been taught to regard as "only a little lower than the angels." It will nerve and urge them on in the holy cause of our great struggle, by the success of which alone can their enviable status and high position in society be preserved. Bad examples are sometimes the best teachers and most wholesome monitors, and such, we hope, this Port Royal abomination may prove to the fair daughters of the South. In it we doubt not they will naturally feel that a severe stab has been given to the honor, character and purity of their sex, but it will serve at the same time to steel their hearts against the false teachings of the tempter and fasten them more firmly in the cause of virtue, Southern independence and religious truth. If we fail in the present great struggle Yankee domination will be followed by Yankee corruption, and the high position which Southern women have always occupied in the scale of society and morality, will be gone forever.

### PEACE AND PROVISIONS.

The fallacious hope of a short war did us infinite harm in the outset. We are not free from danger of suffering still further from a mistaken belief that the end cannot now be remote. "Decisive campaigns," "Intervention," "Speedy financial crash," &c., &c., are phrases that may mislead and produce much mischief. Perhaps peace is at hand, perhaps France is about to recognise us, perhaps the war will close this year, but, whether this be so or not, the true policy for us, for every man in the Confederate States, is to prepare for a war of interminable duration. Mexico may recognize us, France may recognize us, England may recognize us, all Europe may do likewise, and wasting, desolating, devastating war still go on. The war will end when we have whipped the Yankees—whipped them in Virginia, whipped them in the Carolinas, in Tennessee, in Mississippi, all round the lines where hostile armies confront each other.

All other dreams of peace are but dreams. "Providence" does not ever "side with the heaviest battalions," but with the brave, the resolute, the persistent, the unconquerable. The army will not so much need these cautions. Officers and men alike are in "for the war," whether that period be longer or shorter, and few there be who are not prepared to "endure hardships as good soldiers" just so long as the Yankees choose to persist in their attempts at subjugation. The soldier at least will none the less discharge duty faithfully and fearlessly because of the possibility of an early and honorable peace.

The class most likely to be affected by these suggestions of an early peace, are the farmers of the country, upon whose exertions so much depends. All this prating of "peace," "peace," is likely to cause the farmers to relax their energies, instead of putting forth the utmost effort to produce the largest possible amount of food for man and beast. The farmers of Virginia and North Carolina will reason if peace be so near at hand, there will be no need of large supplies of grain and forage, and acting upon this reasoning they will plant scantily. Suppose, then, the war does not end, what is the result? How is the army to be fed? Whence shall food be had?

The farmers of Virginia and North Carolina ought to raise a sufficient surplus to feed all the troops employed within the limits of those States, including all the animals of the armies, and will do it when they use their utmost endeavors. The importance of this is the more evident when the insufficiency of our transportation is taken into account. The States farther South can produce and do produce a large amount of breadstuffs, but the government cannot transport them after they are gathered into the barns of the planters, and, with an abundance there, the supplies here are inadequate. What is really desirable is that the farmers of Virginia and Carolina should produce every bushel of grain and every pound of forage that they possibly can.

Another thing: The supply of meat in the country can be immensely increased if our farmers will only use a little forecast. Let each man who cultivates an acre of land turn out a litter of pigs. At least, let every man try and raise pigs enough to give him a supply of meat for his family. If that be done, each man will thus become a producer instead of being, as heretofore, a consumer.

The true rule for every man who owns an acre of ground is to make that acre produce every ounce of stuff which it will bring, with such cultivation as it may be in his power to bestow. Self-interest would dictate this, and patriotism much more. No Southern soldier believes that the Yankees can whip the South, no Southern soldier dreams of peace without independence. But a half-starved man cannot make more than half a fight. Half-starved horses can only do half the work of a horse. Give the army bread and meat; give the horses corn and fodder, and, with the blessing of God, peace will [illegible] season come, as the reward of well-won [illegible] fields.—*Rich. Whig.*

### LETTER FROM GEN. CLINGMAN.

We copy the following letter from Gen. Clingman, from the *Confederate*:

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,
March 25th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been informed that an impression is sought to be made in certain quarters that another candidate will be brought out for the office of Governor in North Carolina at a future day, and my name has been spoken of among others. It may be proper therefore for me to say that so long as the war continues, while able to do military duty, I do not intend to leave the field for any civil station. Regarding Gov. Vance's public position as right, the great issue before the country, I think he ought to be cordially supported by all who are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war now being waged not only for independence, but for everything of value to us as a community and as individuals.

The State of North Carolina, by an unanimous vote of her Convention, seceded and united her fortune with those of the Confederate States. That action met the universal approbation of her citizens at the time, no one lifting his voice against it. If any public man in the State can, therefore, without personal dishonor, and without covering himself with the deepest ignominy, advocate the abandonment of the cause of the Confederate States, and desert our brave soldiers who have gone into the field to maintain that cause.

Our reasons for continuing the war are a thousand fold stronger than they were for embarking in it originally. The State seceded because of apprehension that our rights might be invaded, and because Lincoln by proclamation, called for a few hundred men to assist him in his war against the Gulf States. Now in such portions of our State as his armies occupy, he forces into his ranks, by conscription, every man white and black. Not only does he arm the slave against us, but his government has, by a series of acts of Congress, confiscated for its use all our property, both real and personal. Should we be subjugated and our property seized, and our lands divided among his soldiers, both black and white, our entire population, men, women and children, must either perish from starvation, or become the slaves of our conquerors, and labor for a subsistence on such terms as they might grant. Yankee masters were always notorious for avarice and cruelty, but the atrocities which they have committed within the last three years have caused humanity to stand aghast with horror. He whom they have selected to carry on the war against us, by the universal acclamation of European as well as American civilization, has been denominated "The Brute." And yet if he be not a fair type of our enemies, why was it that he not only received ovations in the Northern cities, but by a liberate vote of the Congress of the Lincoln government, he was declared worthy to wear the sword he had stolen. These acts, as well as his retention of high command, show him to be the fitting representative of those who control the action of our enemies. I know of no variety of the human race whom we ought not to prefer as masters to the Yankees, whose leading traits are avarice and hypocracy; for to the duplicity and cunning of the fox, they add the rapacity of the wolf and the venom of the serpent. To protect us from such enemies, to save our women from becoming cooks and house servants, we have nothing to rely on but the favor of God and the valor of our armies. If those armies be properly sustained by the country and wisely directed by our government, they will in the end give us independence, peace, safety and honor. Unless these are obtained I hold that the war should continue as long as there is one brave man surviving and one true Southern woman left to fight for.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN

### THE RICHMOND MARKET.

The Editor of the Charlotte *Bulletin* writes to a paper from Richmond, as follows:

This morning curiosity prompted us to rise early and make a visit to one of the principal markets. On issuing forth our enthusiasm received a pretty severe damper from a piercing cold wind that met us at the corner, but not to be overcome in this manner we summoned courage and bravely faced the storm which we think any one who was abroad in the streets of Richmond on the 21st day of March, will agree with us in saying, it was a very cool proceeding. Arriving at the market we were very agreeably surprised to find it much better supplied than we had any idea of—fish—a great variety—oysters—fine and fresh—turkeys, ducks, geese, chickens, birds, beef, veal, pig meat—of all kinds—butter, eggs, hard wood, cabbage, sweet and Irish potatoes, salads, hominy, seemingly a great institution, and very popular, which is no doubt owing in a great measure to its comparative cheapness—turnips, onions, and indeed, nearly all kinds of vegetables, the *tout ensemble*, presenting decidedly a luscious appearance. All this was delightful, but then the prices! Interjections said we give it up; it's impossible to do justice to the occasion. The market people here are certainly the most crazy set of people on the subject of prices we ever met with. "What do you ask for this chicken," we enquired of an old woman seated behind her stall warming her fingers over an oven of coals. "Seventeen dollars, but you must make the change," was her reply. To satisfy ourself that the old lady was not quizzing us we priced a pair of ducks, held by a stout "cullered gemman" in an adjoining stall. "Kin hab de pair for forty-five dollar," was his reply. We were satisfied; we had done the fowl market, and noted in our memorandum, "Foul prices are decided for fowls in Richmond." Eggs $6 and $7 per dozen; butter $10 and $12 per pound; birds (Robins) $15 per dozen, &c. Oysters appeared to be the most reasonable at $20 per gallon. We were struck by the fact that most of the marketmen are saucy looking negroes. How it is that they are allowed to practice such outrageous extortion upon the necessities of the people, we are at a loss to understand. It has been remarked by the press of this city that it is not the scarcity of provisions that causes high prices, but the greed of the seller—and we do well believe it—and we would add that these sellers (mostly negroes) are having "a high old time of it."

GROANS OF THE YANKEES.—*The Yankees are beginning to groan under the weight of taxation to keep up the war.* From a late number of the Baltimore *American* which lies before us, we extract the following on the subject:

*Because of Slavery everything is Taxed.*—We arise in the morning and enrobe ourselves in taxed cotton and woolen garments at twice their usual prices. We shave with taxed soap and comb our hair with a taxed comb, dolefully gazing in a taxed mirror. We put on our taxed boots, of horse hide, for, alas! the glories of patent leather are among the memories of the past, and walked over a taxed stair carpet to the region where, with a due regard for the taxed fuel, our frugal breakfast is spread. We drink our taxed coffee, a decoction of chicory, French, Broadbent, and "old rye," in which is mixed our taxed sugar, with a taxed spoon out of a taxed cup; and although inwardly cursing the bitter fate which condemns us to such stuff, are gratified to know that Sir William Hamilton's remark; "that a man's intellect depends on the amount of coffee he drinks," is not altogether true.

We sniff the aroma of forty-five cent butter and thinking it strong enough to bear the tax, revel ourselves upon the gravy of taxed sausages, with the fear of a rise in price on the passage of the dog law. We write on taxed paper with taxed ink, and print on the flimsiest of trash which monopoly and excise will enable us to furnish to the many-headed monster enjoyed the public. We print taxed advertisements and pay for taxed dispatches; ride in taxed carriages, behind taxed horses, blocked in with taxed harness. Our incomes are taxed and our outgoes are taxed, and when "life's fitful fever" is over, by the aid of some kindly physician's taxed medicine, we are boxed up in a taxed coffin, and pay our heaviest tax of all to the inevitable undertaker.—Death.

As the new heir to the British crown was born on the 9th of January, we would suggest "Andrew Jackson" as an appropriate name for the infant prince.